

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

NO. 193.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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to make an early settlement. Persons having  
claims against said estate will have them pre-  
pared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or  
miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are re-  
quested to return them to the undersigned at  
once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,  
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in the Federal courts held in Frankfort,  
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit  
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,  
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claims. They will, in all cases where it is des-  
ired, attend to the unsettled law business of James  
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to  
that business is requested.

March 10, 1863—It.

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DENTAL SURGEON,  
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be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863—It.

May 4, 1863. Master of Trains.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di-  
rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our read-  
ers, the following Directory of all the depart-  
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:

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troit, Galena, Springfield

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

Letter from the Hon. George H. Yeaman.

OWENSBORO, KY., August 17, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I have your esteemed favor of the 13th inst., inviting me to be present at the dinner to be given to Col. Jacob and other officers and soldiers of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, and to Colonel Buckley and his recruits at Eminence on the 19th. The Daviess circuit court being now in session will prevent my attendance.

Nothing could afford me more pleasure than to join you on that day in welcoming the heroes of the 9th on their return from so many victories to their homes, their families, their friends, and the gratitude of a State they have once served and honored. I can imagine no better or higher encouragement to the recruits about to enter the field than the honor, the praise, and the love thus bestowed upon those just leaving it.

The contest in which they have enlisted is one which must never, can never be abandoned until its objects are accomplished; the vindication of the nationality of the American people and the American government, and the territorial integrity of the Republic. Men cannot live and labor and die in a cause better worthy of the sacrifice—a sacrifice only the nobler and the more costly because it is willing.

This is a contest between constitutional order and regulated liberty on one hand, and the principle of licentious rebellion and chronic revolution of the other. These principles for which we contend, the duty of the citizen to obey the law, and the right of the government to compel obedience, and the political unity of a domain made one by the architect of the Universe, are worth to us and to our children more than all material interests combined, because it is only under government that these are valuable.

The wilful destruction by the government, of any interest, is neither a necessary means nor a legitimate object in prosecuting the war. But if such injury come as an incident or a necessary result of the war caused by the rebellion, let it come, we do not seek it, we would avert it if possible, but the war against the rebellion must go on, the rebellion must be subdued and our nationality vindicated.

While the struggle of arms continues we may and will discuss and condemn given measures or policies, but to withdraw support from the Government, and to abandon the war just when this rebellion pushes it with the energy of despair, it is only to give aid and comfort to the enemy, but to assure the success of his schemes. Kentucky will not do this. The recent marked victory of the Union party of Kentucky, on her platform of political opposition to the administration and military support of the Government, a victory achieved over those who would deny that support, sufficiently indicates the true position of the State. In her own councils, and in the councils of the nation, she is not wedded to the peculiar schemes or measures of the present administration; neither is she leagued with those who have more anxiety to overturn the administration and save a party than they have to overturn the rebellion and save the Union.—She will not co-operate with any whose zeal against Mr. Lincoln assumes the form of practical assistance to Mr. Davis—those who, in quarreling how the war shall be conducted, would forget to conduct the war at all, and leave the constitution they effect to save to the violence and ruin of its assailants.

The cloud of war is at last parting and suddenly drifting away. Through its broken masses we catch the faint but willing gleam of stars wandering but not lost, seeking & return to that constellation where the light and beauty of each are made brighter and more lovely by the light and beauty of all the others. If this cheering return to the great sisterhood of States is not retarded by conditions demanded, let it not be prevented by conditions imposed. I beg of you, gentlemen, to assure the officers of the 9th of my warmest appreciation of their soldierly conduct, and the new recruits of my earnest prayer for their safety and success in war, and their earliest return to the homes they now leave for the security of their enjoyment in the future.

Very truly yours,  
GEO. H. YEAMAN.  
Messrs. WILLIAM GIBSON, J. P. SPARKS, Z. WHITMAN.

An idle man always thinks he has a right to feel affronted if a busy man does not defer to him just as much of his time as he himself has leisure to waste.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 7.]  
"The Road to Peace."

ROBERT TOOMBS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

We find the following letter from Gen. Robert Toombs in the last number of the Southern Republican:

WASHINGTON, GA., Aug. 16, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst., asking my authority to contradict the report that "I am in favor of reconstruction," was received this evening. I can conceive of no extremity to which my country could be reduced, in which I would for a single moment entertain any proposition for any union with the North on any terms whatever. When all else is lost, I prefer to unite with the thousands of my own countrymen who have found honorable deaths, if not graves, on the battle-field. Use this letter as you please.

Very truly, your friend, &c.,  
R. TOOMBS.

Dr. A. BEES, Americus, Ga.

[From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 8.]

LEE URGED TO ADVANCE.

It will not be surprising if General Lee should avail himself of the present fine condition of his army, and the weakened state of his adversary, to advance on Meade, or, perhaps, to again try his fortune on the other side of the Potomac. But prudence suggests that but little be said on this subject. The people confide fully in the wisdom and devotion of General Lee, and are fully assured that he will do whatever, under the circumstances, seems best for the cause.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

"HALF THE ARMY ABSENT FROM DUTY."

Unless the Confederacy now resorts to the death penalty for desertion, it must fight the enemy with unequal weapons. Moral suasion, public contempt, the influence of women—all that species of nonsense is the stuff of demagogues. The salvation of the country and the safety of the army itself depends upon the nerve and determination of the authorities. They have the power to put an absolute term to the great mischief of desertion, which has, under the great name of "absenteeism," been the bane of the army, and the true source of our calamities, from the day when the first battle of Manassas was fought down to this hour. The silly

cry for more conscripts while half the army is absent from duty is as wicked as it is stupid.

[From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Sept. 2.] WHO COMPOSE THE SUBMISSION PARTY AT THE SOUTH?

That there are submissionists among us, remarks the Milledgeville Union, all now see. They are banding together to form a political Union. Who compose this party, or league? First and foremost the men who have never wanted the South to succeed. These are mostly men born at the North, or who have relatives in that section. Next comes the speculator, who has got rich out of the sufferings of our people, and who has bought property with his ill-gotten gains which property he hopes to save by swearing allegiance to Lincoln when it is put in danger. The next class (in shame and sorrow we say it) is composed of men who are between forty-five and fifty years of age, and who fear that they may yet be called to the field. They may have sons in the army—they may have had their sons butchered by the hated foe—but to keep at home themselves they are ready to dip their fingers in the heart's blood of an only son, and write traitor on his pale, cold forehead. If we are not right, we are wrong. If we are not right in this war, we are all traitors. The man, therefore, who is ready to submit to Lincoln confesses himself guilty of treason, and deserves a halter.

We give below the close of Governor Seymour's speech before the Democratic State Convention at Albany, as reported by the telegraph:

So much for the past and the present. What of the future? Whatever our wrongs may have been at the hands of our opponents, I believe I speak for those who think and act with me when I say let the past be forgotten. Let these violations of law and of the rights of States and individuals be buried, if we will only hear out our voices to avert the dangers that threaten us.

Our armies have been successful. Heretofore there have been reasons why we could not seek peace. All men have felt that if the war ended when we had failed in some of our military undertakings it might lead to serious complications in the future. Therefore, we have waited.

But if such injury come as an incident or a necessary result of the war caused by the rebellion, let it come, we do not seek it, we would avert it if possible, but the war against the rebellion must go on, the rebellion must be subdued and our nationality vindicated.

While the struggle of arms continues we may and will discuss and condemn given measures or policies, but to withdraw support from the Government, and to abandon the war just when this rebellion pushes it with the energy of despair, it is only to give aid and comfort to the enemy, but to assure the success of his schemes. Kentucky will not do this. The recent marked victory of the Union party of Kentucky, on her platform of political opposition to the administration and military support of the Government, a victory achieved over those who would deny that support, sufficiently indicates the true position of the State. In her own councils, and in the councils of the nation, she is not wedded to the peculiar schemes or measures of the present administration; neither is she leagued with those who have more anxiety to overturn the administration and save the Union.—She will not co-operate with any whose zeal against Mr. Lincoln assumes the form of practical assistance to Mr. Davis—those who, in quarreling how the war shall be conducted, would forget to conduct the war at all, and leave the constitution they effect to save to the violence and ruin of its assailants.

The following, which was perpetrated upon our first occupation of Morris Island, is too good to be lost, either to the local or general public:

It will be recollect that four boat howitzers, manned by Union tars, preceded General Strong's brigade, as it crept up Folly river to the right of the enemy's position.

At the landing of Gen. Strong's forces had been made, and the enemy routed from their batteries and camps, the sailors having an eye open to the general result, began to take unto themselves whatever pleased them.

One of them caught a secesh mule, and the thought of a ride on said mule having forcibly suggested itself, Jack immediately confiscated a rope lying near by. With this rope he contrived a bridle, and, mounting the mule, he took position upon the animal's rump. The mule neither fancying the bridle or the flanking position which Jack was occupying, began a series of stops, starts, and kicks, which every moment threatened Jack's equilibrium. While this equestrian performance was taking place—the mule elevating himself in every direction and Jack trying to maintain his seat with nothing but a fathom's length of rope to help him—a naval officer, in sight and volunteered the following advice:

"Jack, why don't you ride amidships?

you will manage him better."

Jack, taking advantage of a lull in the mule's operations, saluted his officer, and, with a full consciousness of his rights, replied:

"This is the first craft I ever commanded, and I think its d—d rough if I can't ride on the quarter deck!"—New South.

I have issued upwards of 5,000 commissions, and I don't know that the administration, with all the unkind things that its friends have said of me, has had occasion to say that my course has been partisan in regard to them. I repeat that I am full of hope for the future. I never doubted that the Union will be restored. I have never feared that the rights of the States will be destroyed.

I have never for a moment believed that the invasion of the rights of the States by the Government could be of a permanent character.

The principle of conciliation and wisdom which guided our fathers will outlive the folly of their successors.

Conciliation is magnanimous.

Generosity in nature is larger than hate. A generous course now will command us to the world. [Applause.] To the dissolution of the Union I will never consent.

I would put forth every power; I would exhaust every measure of conciliation; I would appeal to the interests, the hopes and fears of the citizens of the South, and urge every suggestion which becomes a man to make bring back the revolted States.

But as to disunion, I will never consent to that. [Applause.] Let us put forth every power to restore the Union; invoking every consideration of patriotism; doing all that is due to our country and to ourselves; invoking the return of every State; holding sacred every star upon these flags that float around us (pointing to the flags which decorated the hall,) and marking him who would strike one from its blue field as a traitor as he who would rend its folds.

NASHVILLE THANKFUL.—The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting in the Nashville Capitol on Thursday night last:

Resolved, That this large meeting of citizens of Nashville and Davidson county, in the Representative Hall, hail with interest and delight the glorious news of the redemption of Tennessee from rebel occupation.

Resolved, That the gratitude of this assembly, in the name of the State, is tendered to Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Burnside, and their invincible officers and soldiers for their glorious achievement.

CANNOT STAND IT.—The Copperheads of Minnesota nominated for Secretary of State Maj. A. E. Welch, who like a loyal soldier, refuses to accept the "bad eminence" sought after him, saying:

"I am compelled to decline the honor which they have extended to me, as my services, while life and health are spared, will be devoted to the work of crushing armed treason, and restoring our country to its former glory."

## THE DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR COMMANDERS.

—The following is the present list of the military geographical departments and their commanders:

Department of the Tennessee—Major Gen. U. S. Grant.

Department of the Cumberland—Major Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

Department of the Ohio—Major Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Department of New England—Major Gen. John A. Dix.

Department of the Gulf—Major Gen. N. P. Banks.

Dept. of North Carolina, Major Gen. J. Dept. of Virginia, Major Gen. J. G. Foster.

Department of the Northwest—Major Gen. John Pope.

Department of Washington—Major Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.

Department of the Monongahela—Major Gen. W. T. H. Brooks.

Department of the Susquehanna—Major Gen. Darious N. Conch.

Department of Western Virginia—Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelly.

Department of New Mexico—Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton.

Department of the Pacific—Brig. Gen. George Wright.

Department of Key West—Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan.

Department of Kansas—Major Gen. James G. Blunt.

Middle Department—Major Gen. Robert C. Schenck.

Department of the South—Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore.

Department of Missouri—Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield.

—

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL,

of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the

1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling him-

self BLEWFOOT. He is about 19 years of age,

5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh

about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletch-

er, of Henderson county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property,

and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the

law requires.

T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863—1m.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL,

of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the

1st of September, 1863, a negro woman calling her-

self JANE. She is about 30 years of age,

5 feet 4 inches high, black color. She refuses to

tell her owner's name.

The owner can come forward, prove property,

and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the

law requires.

T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863—1m.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL,

of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the

1st of September, 1863, a negro woman calling her-

self ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age,

4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he be-

longs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property,

and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the

law requires.

T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863—1m.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL,

of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the

1st of September, 1863, a negro woman calling her-

self MARY. She is about 20 years of age,

5 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he be-

longs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property,

and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the

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**THE COMMONWEALTH.**  
**FRANKFORT.**

MONDAY.....SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

Everything that fell from the lips of that wise and patriotic statesman, John J. Crittenden, was worthy the earnest attention of the American people, to the promotion of whose glory, interest, and prosperity, he devoted a long life of noble and patriotic public service. His opinions with regard to public affairs, and, more especially, the terrible war now desolating the land, possessed a value to all who were to be influenced by wisdom and purity. His opinions, with regard to the practical and mischievous tendency of the Abolition policy, ought to be heeded, not only by those in authority, but by every patriot who has at heart the salvation of his country, the preservation of the Constitution, and the matchless institutions which are formed by that Constitution, and which are so well calculated to give us every political, social, and national blessing which any people could wish.

The noble and illustrious patriot now sleeps in his grave, but his teachings and principles live in the recollections of an admiring people, to calm the passions and turn them to the ancient paths and strict ways of our fathers.

No human heart was susceptible of a higher and holier devotion to country than that of John J. Crittenden—no human mind, of this generation, was better fitted to counsel a people divided and distracted by party influences and party aims. His voice is the voice of wisdom. While living he warned his countrymen, and now a calm and earnest voice comes from his grave. But a short time before his death, when bowed down with age and disease, but with his intellect as bright, and a soul as earnest as ever, he addressed a letter to a distinguished citizen of New York, from which has, since his death, been given to the public, the following extract:

"The fate of the country depends to a great extent upon the course and conduct of your great State. Her word, brave and patriotically spoken, will have a mighty influence throughout the Union, and will control the policy on which the war is to be prosecuted; and upon that policy depend mainly the results of the war. If it is to be prosecuted simply and nobly for the restoration of the Constitution and the Union, it will be successful; but if it is to be perverted into a war for abolition and for desolation—a war for vengeance—then I should say the war will be fatal to the Union and to the country, if I had not superstitious confidence that God will save us from our madness. I think the people should express, with manly firmness, their opinion on the mighty questions of constitutionality and expediency that are involved in or connected with this war as it is prosecuted and conducted by the administration. They cannot consider it as important whether the war is to be prosecuted for the abolition of slavery or not, or whether the President had the constitutional power to issue his proclamation. These questions enter into and form part and parcel of the war. It seems to me that the policy to be observed in the prosecution of the war, is an essential part of it, on which its issues, for weal or woe, must depend. It is my anxious desire for the preservation of the constitution and Union that makes me so anxious that no false step should be taken in the prosecution of the war, and especially none so mischievous as the course now pursued by the administration."

**Our Relations with France.**

Our Government ought at once to be prepared for foreign war. It would be foolish, says the New York Times, to say that such a war is certain to come; but it would be dangerous, as well as foolish, to act as if it were impossible. We do not know what Louis Napoleon may do. We know, however, what he wishes to do, and what he will do if the opportunity offers.

It is said that the State Department has official information from France that Louis Napoleon has again expressed his determination not to recognize the Southern Confederacy, while it does not show itself able to maintain itself by force of arms. This amounts to nothing at all, for he is to be the judge of this, and when, it suits his purpose, what reliance is to be placed upon his judgment?

It is said also that he disclaims any movement in Mexican affairs to infringe upon the Monroe Doctrine.

What his purposes and designs are, is as well known as official declarations and acts can make them. In one of his letters to General Forey, Napoleon declares his object in taking Mexico to be, to check the advancing power of the United States, and to limit to their progress southward. He has captured the country, occupied the city of Mexico, and established a Government. The Mexico Government is overthrown, the people subjugated, and every measure being taken to get a foothold on this continent. It is at last officially stated that Maximilian has definitely accepted the throne of Mexico for himself and his descendants. Every French act in Mexico has betokened a systematic carrying out of the programme.

While it is impossible to know the fact, we have very little doubt but that Louis Napoleon has a secret treaty, either concluded or in progress, with Jefferson Davis, by which the cession of Texas is to be received as an equivalent for recognition and for substantial aid to the rebel Confederacy. The language of the European Press, the tone of the Emperor's organs, the hints of the Moniteur, indicate clearly enough his purposes to intervene in our affairs. No one supposes that he would do this without an object. He went to war with Austria "for an idea," but not because he had bargained for the cession of Italy as the price of establishing the independence of Italy. His seizure of Mexico

reveals his purposes to plant the French flag on this continent.

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**A Curious Theory about the duration of the War.**

The Rev. John Gilbert, of Clay county, Ky., writes to a friend in this city, giving a curious theory with regard to the duration of the present war. In his letter he says: "During the Revolutionary War corn blades had seven points to them, that is, the blade grew in such a manner as to have seven distinct points or ends corresponding with the sharp point of the blade. These seven points indicated the duration of the Revolutionary War. Now, there are but three separate and distinct points to many of the blades, and this indicates very clearly, to his mind, that the duration of the present war will be three years—the points of the blades representing years."

We do not know what there may be in this sign. Three pointed blades have been found in our city, and we learn that such is the case in Clay county, and other localities where observations have been made. Our readers may test the theory for themselves.

Mr. Gilbert was one hundred years old last March, of fine intelligence, very high character, of fine memory, and, in every respect, perfectly reliable. He is as correct in his recollection and statement of facts, within his knowledge, as any man in the country.

Several blades of corn have been shown us, with but three points to each, and we have no doubt that many samples of the kind may be found in every field.

**TESTAMENTS FOR SOUTHERN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.**

—A short time since Rev. Basil Manly, Jr., in behalf of the Southern Baptist Association, wrote to Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, by flag of truce boat, requesting him to negotiate for the purchase of twenty-five thousand copies of the New Testament for the use of the Sunday Schools of the Baptist Church in the South. Dr. Fuller laid the matter before the American Bible Society, which at once made a present of the required number to the Association. Permission has already been granted by the Government authorities to send the Testaments to City Point under flag of truce, and they will be sent down to Fortress Monroe in the course of a few days. Eight boxes of the books have arrived in Baltimore and are now at the Bible House on Fayette street, in that city. Ten more boxes are daily expected, when the whole will be shipped for their destination.

The members of Synod, as they arrive in Frankfort, will report themselves at the Capital Hotel, where the Church Committee will be in attendance and conduct them to the places selected for their accommodation.

All papers in Kentucky will confer a favor upon the Church Committee by publishing the above notice one or more times between this and the 14th of October.

**BRILLIANT EXPLOIT**—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Catlettsburg, Ky., says that a detachment of the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, under Capt. Leffingwell, was sent out by Col. Gallup, commanding this district, on the 5th. They marched 60 miles, striking Pigeon creek, Logan county, Va., where they attacked Maj. Chapin's battalion, completely routing them, killing eight, wounding six, and taking eight prisoners. Capt. Leffingwell arrived in camp with the prisoners, thirty-seven head of cattle and forty horses. He marched over 120 miles in less than five days, and without the loss of a man killed or wounded.

Gov. Tod has noticed served on him, of a suit for \$20,000 damages, instituted by John W. Kees, of Circleville, Ohio, for being a party to his arrest and imprisonment.

It has been stated by well-informed men that Vandalia has crossed over into Michigan, and was now either in Indiana or Ohio, with the intention of keeping concealed until the Vorhees meeting at Dayton, when he will make his whereabouts known by appearing on the stand. Rumors on the subject have been in active circulation, but it is supposed to have grown out of the fact that Mrs. Vandalia has returned home.

The St. Louis Democrat says a private letter was received in that city from Quarter-master Marvin, of the Sixtieth E. M. M. Regiment, stating that on Saturday evening the commander of the post at Clinton, Henry county, received a letter from Quantrell, ordering him to remove the women and children, as he intended to attack the town on that evening. That paper learns further that the soldiers of the Seventh M. S. M. are burning all the houses of rebel sympathizers along the border, and the rebels, in retaliation, are firing the property of the Unionists remaining. A fearful state of things exists in all the border counties, and general devastation is observable.

Slight of hand—Refusing an offer of marriage.

**LATEST NEWS.**

**NEW YORK, Sept. 18.**

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, under date of September 4th, says a most important change has taken place in European affairs. The Emperor Napoleon has turned a somerset and now lies in the dust at the feet of Prince Gortchakoff. His position of European Dictator is at an end, and hereafter he will have enough to do to take care of himself.

His Majesty tried to carry England and Austria with him into a war with Russia and Prussia on the Polish question, and hoped by this war to conquer the Rhine provinces, but his allies took alarm, and while England declared she would not go to war for Poland, Austria went to work to organize the German Confederation against him. About the same time there came to Paris positive assurance that Mr. C. M. Clay was maturing an alliance between the United States and Russia, which engaged the United States to attack France in Mexico in case of a European war.

Then arose before Napoleon that bugbear of his family—a coalition. A coalition which should embrace as active enemies Russia, the German Confederation, the United States, and as a passive but no less damaging enemy, Great Britain. Such a combination would have cost him his crown in three months. He saw it took alarm, and turned square round, fell on his knees before Gortchakoff, protested he never intended to go to war for Poland, washed his hands of the Polish question, and begged to be friends again.

England thus being placed morally in an attitude of hostility to France and Russia, will be forced into a friendship with the United States. Another result of the affair is that the Mexican Elephant will be left on Napoleon's hands, for the Grand Duke Maximilian now refuses the new throne, and there is no other Prince eligible or acceptable who will take it.

The is now evidence that intrigues of French consuls in the South for the detaching of Texas were true, and they have not ceased.

In regard to the Florida at Brest, the same correspondent states that the engines of the Florida are of English manufacture and that they are much deranged. Maifit was obliged to stop somewhere, but was bound, after arriving at Brest—French workmen could not repair his English engines—wait till he could get English workmen from England.

All this has caused a delay which has put Maifit into a towering rage; for now his vessel will probably suffer the fate of the Sumpter at Gibraltar. But there is no help for it. Maifit says that, but for the mistake of Lieut. Reed, who cut out the Caleb Cushing at Portland, it was in his programme at one time to enter the port of New York or Boston and burn the place.

When the Florida first came into Brest Mr. Dayton protested formally against her admission, but not probably with the expectation of having her expelled, for so far the French have faithfully executed their neutrality proclamation in all other respects, and it was to be expected they would also in this, but the protest guarantees the incidental points which might arise, and prevented an extinction of favors not found in the neutrality proclamation if such should be attempted.

The Moniteur this morning publishes an official note on the subject, which declares she will only be allowed to repair such damages as regards her navigation, but no supplies in material will be furnished her.

Charles M. Beecher, of the Catawampus Freeman, has been drafted. In announcing the fact he says:

"Why should we mourn, conscripted friends, Or quake at Draft's alarms? 'Tis but the voice that Abram sends To make us shoulder arms!"

Isaac Seymour, President of the Bank of North America, died in Trinity Church, of disease of the heart, on Sunday morning last. He entered the Church apparently in his usual health, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He was seventy years of age.

Artemus Ward says there is no daily paper published in his town, but there is a ladies sewing circle, which answers the same purpose.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. S. MEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHAAS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Governor Morton has been authorized by the War Department to raise eleven more regiments of volunteers in Indiana.

"CORNSHUCK" PAPER.—The Austrian government has published the official catalogue of its school books, which are all printed at the Imperial Printing Office at Vienna (one of the wonders of the world) in an admirable style. It is interesting to note that they are printed on paper made of "cornshucks," or of the leaves which protect the ear of maize. This material gives the page a yellowish color, which medical men hold to be fatiguing to the eye than our snowy pages.

The farmers in the Connecticut valley are cutting their tobacco. The crop is a good one on an average. The best tobacco for wrappers, north of Virginia, is raised in Hartford county, where the crop the present year is probably worth half a million dollars. Already the farmers are offered twenty-five cents per pound for their crops.

Here is a sensational "hot corn" story. A Philadelphia policeman had been in the habit of indulging in hot corn and oily butter, vended by female hucksters on the streets of the city. One day he came upon the woman in the back yard of a shanty, boiling her corn, and the night before his dirty clothes in the same sooty cauldron. Being asked if that was her usual practice, the venerable Ethiopian indignantly responded: "Why, of course. Can't afford to buy coal to boil de close an' de corn separate."

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**STATEMENT**  
OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
**ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,**

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the  
Advertiser of the State of Kentucky, in compliance  
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved  
3d March, 1863.

The name of the corporation is **ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY**, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is **FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS**, and is paid up.

**ASSETS.**

Par Value. Market Val.  
Real Estate unencumbered..... \$87,983 18  
Cash on hand and in Bank..... 88,290 92  
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit..... 111,988 05  
Harford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... \$44,000 38,000 09  
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 9,500 4,000 00  
N. Y. Central Railroad, (Conver.) Mortgage B'd's, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 27,760 00  
Michigan S. & N. I. R. R., (G.M.R.) Mortgage B'd's, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 27,250 00  
Michigan S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage B'd's, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 25,500 00  
P. Ft. W. C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 25,500 00  
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg. Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 20,000 22,000 00  
Harford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 33,000 41,800 00  
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 30,000 32,400 00  
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 19,000 19,000 00  
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 10,000 10,600 00  
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 3,000 3,300 00  
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 10,000 12,100 00  
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 28,000 00  
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Walter), 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 29,250 00  
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 75,000 85,250 00  
Harford City Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 32,000 42,940 00  
Harford City Scrip, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 26,000 26,000 00  
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1853 & 1853] 6 per cent., annual interest..... 50,000 67,200 00  
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 28,500 00  
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 205,000 260,000 00  
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 125,000 135,000 00  
United States 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 100,000 100,000 00  
U. S. Treasury Notes, [August 7] 3-10 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 57,300 60,155 00  
Ky. State Stock, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 10,000 10,500 00  
N. Y. State Stock, 8 per cent., quarterly interest..... 31,000 35,650 00  
N. J. State Stock, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, Rhode Island Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.... 20,000 22,800 00  
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 100,000 112,000 00  
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 26,000 00  
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest,.... 78,000 45,600 00  
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest,.... 191,530 70  
Atlanta Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1822, 1832,.... 18,000 15,836 00  
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00  
250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00  
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00  
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00  
50 Shares Chiasee B'k Stock, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00  
50 Shares Stamford B'k Stock, Stamford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00  
26 Shares Eagle's B'k Stock, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00  
200 Shares Rover's B'k Stock, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00  
100 Shares Safety Fund B'k Stock, Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,800 00  
200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S. K. St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00  
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00  
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 40,000 16,000 00  
400 Shares Farmers & Mechanics B'k Stock, Phil. Pa., 20,000 22,800 00  
140 Shares Etina B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00  
100 Shares Hartford B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00  
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,600 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,900 00  
275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 18,760 13,750 00  
List showing Number of Volunteers Furnished by Each Congressional District of the State of Kentucky, to United States Army.

300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k, New York City,.....	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City,.....	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares B'k North America S'k, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'k, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, New York City,.....	20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples B'k S'k, New York City,.....	10,000	10,600 00
500 Shares Phenix B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'k, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	22,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City,.....	15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,.....		\$2,952,248 85

Hart.	487
Total.	4,528
Meads.....	187
Adair.....	541
Hardin.....	386
Bullitt.....	236
Larue.....	235
Marion.....	735
Washington.....	738
Nelson.....	239
Spencer.....	91
Taylor.....	325
Green.....	444
Shelby.....	409
Anderson.....	281
Total.	4,933

**FOURTH DISTRICT.**

Meads.....	187
Adair.....	541
Hardin.....	386
Bullitt.....	236
Larue.....	235
Marion.....	735
Washington.....	738
Nelson.....	239
Spencer.....	91
Taylor.....	325
Green.....	444
Shelby.....	409
Anderson.....	281
Total.	4,933

**FIFTH DISTRICT.**

Jefferson.....	5,037
Oldham.....	324
Henry.....	324
Owen.....	82
Total.	5,719

**SIXTH DISTRICT.**

Gallatin.....	136
Harrison.....	322
Boone.....	123
Trimble.....	4
Grant.....	434
Kenton.....	600
Campbell.....	610
Bindleton.....	578
Bracken.....	412
Carroll.....	43
Total.	3,260

**SEVENTH DISTRICT.**

Nicholas.....	395
Bourbon.....	192
Clarke.....	204
Fayette.....	75
Scott.....	144
Jessamine.....	143
Woodford.....	488
Franklin.....	731
Mercer.....	219
Boyle.....	524
Lincoln.....	219
Total.	3,500

**EIGHTH DISTRICT.**

Perry.....	196
Breathitt.....	163
Leitcher.....	90
Harlan.....	116
Knox.....	408
Clay.....	465
Owsley.....	567
Whitley.....	501
Laurel.....	279
Bell.....	709
Madison.....	477
Rockcastle.....	371
Garrard.....	443
Pulaski.....	1,032
Casy.....	323
Wayne.....	448
Total.	7,121

**NINTH DISTRICT.**

Mason.....	813
Lewis.....	548
Greenup.....	625
Boyd.....	125
Powell.....	654
Fleming.....	654
Rowan.....	154
Carter.....	517
McCracken.....	162
Morgan.....	162
Pike.....	294
Magee.....	498
Montgomery.....	132
Bath.....	568
Total.	6,499

**RECAPITULATION**

First district.....	1,154
Second district.....	5,225
Third district.....	4,525
Fourth district.....	4,192
Fifth district.....	5,119
Sixth district.....	5,260
Seventh district.....	7,121
Eighth district.....	6,499
Total.	41,937

**HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS MILITIA ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE Frankfort, Kentucky.**

This is to certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the number of men furnished by each Congressional District to the United States army, as taken from the records of this Department.

Given under my hand this 28th day of July, 1863.

JOHN W. FINNEL,  
Adjutant General Kentucky Volunteers.

**NOTICE.**